shall be found to have been suity of any original offene spains the laws of the State whence he came, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners of Emigration and the Mayor of the City of New York, or either of them, on proper representation and proof of the facts to return such person forth with to the place whence he came, and presents of such person suitails mears of reassare or transportation, the expenses whereof shall be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration, out of the moneys under their control.

The amendment was adopted without dissent, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

RESIGNATION OF A RECENT.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Sanate the resignation of John L. O Sullivan as Regeat of the University.

The Persipher I and oather the University.

Whereupon, Mr. Robertson moved a joint resolution, which lies over, under rule, to elect a successor on the 1sth of March.

BAIROADS HELD UNDER LEASE.

The bill relative to railroads held under lease, which has herotofore been published entire in The Third NE, and which provides that "any railroad corporation," or its successors now being the lesses of the road of any other railroad corporation, may take a surface of the capital stock of the stock bolders, or any of them, in the corporation whose road is held under lease," &c., was reported by the Bailtoad Committee, this morning, and its passage recommended, with the following amendment:

"Nor shall any existing liabilities, or the rights of coditions of the Corporation whose stock shall have been as arreadered, be in any way affected or impaired by this Act.

Mr. BISHOP, from the Committee to whom was referred the bill authorizing charitable and other Institutions to bind out children by adoption, reported a substitute, of which the following is a synopsis:

Scenes. Married pramos of either any, or those who have been married, may adopt a minor child or children, is the cases and in the manner in this act provided.

spectrule, of which the tollowing, as a property of Section 1. Marries per anno of either set, or those who have see married, may adopt a minor child or children, in the cases do in the manner in this hast provided.

Sec 2 No person shall become an adoptive parent unless of real see and a citizen of the United States of good therefore, and of sufficient ability to educate and provide for the child or

and of sufficient annity to concerns any province for the child con-children.

But 3 No child shall be adopted unless, if a male, under the age of 11, and if a female names the age of 10; nor shall such adoption take pince unless full and free consent be given.

First, 38, both of the names parents; if either he dead,
then by the one surviving: if one of such parents have not this
least caucht; then by the one having such capacity, or in
Second. In case neither parent has the least capacity, or in
case such parents have abundanced and nesheded to provide
for such child, then such consent may be given.

Third. By the general guardian of such child, if he have now,
or by a special guardian, or by a special guardian to be appointed by the Court in the manuar prescribed by law, in same
time.

4 Any person proposing to adopt a child shall make application to the Supreme Court, or a County Court, or in t City of New York in the Court of Common Pleas, by a pa tion verified by affidant, set int forth his residence, attactle in life, &c., and also, the name and age of the child propose

tion verified by willdavit, set inc forth bis residence, situation life, &c., and also, the tame and age of the child proposed to be adopted.

Sec. 5. Whereupon the Coort shall fix a day for the hearing of said application, a written notice of which must be served on the child, prents or gravilians, at least four days before the besties; and the Court may require the service of such notice po other relations of the child.

Sec. 7. On hearing the whole case, if the Court shall deem its proper one for adoption, and if the purset or gravilians shall sing a certificate of consent, the Court may order the adoption. Sec. 8. After which the child shall be fraver emancipted from his natural payents or guardens, and shall be the child of such adoptive parents, with all the rights and privileges, as if he was their lexitimate child, and such payents shall be living for the support, maintenance, &c., of the child; and the child shall be subject to said adoptive parents, as if a natural-bare child, and shall assure and bear their surrame.

Sec. 9. No Court or Clerk shall receive any fee for parforming the services sequires of them by the hill

INSTITUTIONS EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

The bill to amend the Ravised Statutes relative to the amount of property belonging to churcher, moeting-houses, or other houses dedicated to public worship, and also colleges, incorporated academics, soul paries, &c., which shall be exempt from taxation, came from the Finance Committee, amended so as to limit the quantity to fice acres for each institution.

Mr. BARR presented the XIXth Annual Report of

The ball, as introduced, exempted but ouchaff acre.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. BARR presented the XIXth Annual Report of this Institution. The Managers report that the number of New-York pupils is 132. The amounts expended under the supervision of the Committee on Instruction, are as follows:

For Teachers' Salaries.

\$1.033.23

For Backs, Printing.

223.42

During the past year, fifty-two graduates and adult

During the past year, fifty two graduates and adult blind have been constantly employed in the various departments of Manufacture.

The Committee on Supplies reports the expenses of their Department for the year to be \$17,321.04.

Finance Department.—The amount received into Treasury during the year ending 31st ult., was \$68,318.64, and the amount disbursed was \$74,443.71, leaving a belance due the Treasurer of \$6,125.07.

Amount of legacles received was \$4,293.47.

RELATIVE TO CANAL CLAIMS.

Mr. WHITNEY proposed the following joint resolution, which lies over one day.

MIT WHITNEY proposed the following joint read-intion, which lies over one day.

Resolved (if the Assembly canour) That this State is not liable for any damages occarring upon or from the waters of the came's this State, except in case where vested right have been intrined by the siversion of water, or where will'ed malice, or the part of its officers or agents, whal be made as probable been or may be read the founded and that the manual Committees of the Legislature shall be governed by this principle in all claims referred to them for decayes on or from the canals.

ASSEMBLY.

CANAL CONTRACT EXTHA ALLOWANCE.

This being general order day, the Home went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill authorizing the Canal Commissioners to review and modify the contract of Calvin T. Chamberlain and Urbane C. Edgerton, for the construction of sections numbers ix and seven of the Eric Canal Enlargament, through the mounts in ridge west of Lockport.

On motion of Mr. WAGER, the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out, thus killing the bill.
On reporting this action to the House, Mr. PECK asked of the House that it would not thus summarily dispose of the bill. It was unjust to the contractors, and would result in stopping a very important piece of work.

Mr. SEORES moved to lay the whole outleton.

and would result in stopping a very important peof work.

Mr. SFORRS moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

THE ONVEGO CONTESTED SEAT CASE.

Mr. RAMSEY Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, called up the reports of the majority and minority of that Committee on the contested seat case for the IId District of Oswego County.

The majority reported two resolutions, declaring that James M. Selden, the sitting member, was not entitled to the seat, and awarding the seat to Andrew S. Warner.

The minority, claiming that there was material evil-

The misority, claiming that there was material sti-dence yet to take, reported a resolution that the cuse be referred back, with instructions to take the addi-Mr. RAMSEY moved the adoption of the majority

Mr. RAMSEY moved the adoption of the majority revolution, giving the seat to Andrew S. Warner.

This motion elicited a protracted debate, which was not concluded when the hour for recess arrived.

Mesers. WAGER. RHOADES. WACERBERY, A. G. WILLIAMS, LAMPORT, PEPTY, STORKS and CONGER advocated postponement, and a reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mesers. RAMSEY. C. P. JOHNSON and STEB-BINS thought time erough had been consumed—that the case had been before the House half the session, and urged a promot decision as due both to the session, and urged a promot decision as due both to the session.

Mesers RAMSEY, C. P. JOHNSON and STEB-BINS thought time enough had been consumed—that the case had been before the House half the session, and urged a prompt decision, as due both to the confesion and urged a prompt decision, as due both to the confesion of the session of the should not be treated five criminal instances where young persons, particularly female, have been ruled by being incarcerated with criminals been ruled by being incarcerated with criminals a greater synthal and the second of t instances where young persons, particularly females, have been ruleed by being incarcerated with criminals, and the rule of one such is a greater evil thau the escape from justice of a multitude of criminals. They agree that the public does not require such personal injustice, and that the courts would have long since delared against it as breaking in upon the fundamental law of personal liberty, were it not for an unwillingness to reconsider their decisions. They report a bill in favor of taking the testim only de bene ease. They say it robs the poor, not only of their personal liberty, but of their time, and leaves their families a prey to penury and want. They declare it to be erned to place the witness and the criminal in the same prison, for no other reason than that he has had the misfortune of witnessing crims. That the witnesses is such cases share the odium and disgrace with the criminal; for strangers seeing them in prison do not stop to inquire the cause of their incarceration, and thus they remain in his memory forever. They also say that it is not an uncommon thing for real felons to pretend they were only incarcerated as witnesses. Thus the real felon excepts the odium, and the witnesses are adjudged guilty. On sea-faring men it bears with peculiar cruelty. They are frequently taken up just as they are leaving port, and kept for months as felons, save in the bare name; their voyages are broken up and they are kept in a state of suffering, while their

amilies are deprived of their earnings and support. And, say the Committee, this very cruelty, regarding witnesses, tends to defeat justice. Knowing the penalty of knowledge, few persons are withing to to give information which may subjecting to to give information which may subject them to weeks or months of imprisonment. Tous the guilty must often escape from lack of evidence which would be fortheousling at once where there no confinement at all. The entire system, say they, reviewed in any light, is one of unmitigated wrong—not possessing one redeeming fecture—not a light spot reats upon it to relieve the picture which it presents, from that unbroken gloom of purity sullied, windaring like the pall of deth over it. It is to be hoped that the attention of the Legislature now having been directed to this gross injustice, an act will be passed which will rid our statute book from this iniquitors law.

SLAVERY NATIONALIZED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1855. Ten righteous men in the Senate! A bill passed the Senate yesterday to pay (out of the National Treasury) to certain Indians full compensation for the loss of a number of slavesthus recognizing "the wild and guilty factsey" of property in human flesh. Who ease now that Slavery is not national?

The Senators who voted against this bill were, Mesere. Brainerd, Foote, Hamlin, Fessenden. Seward, Sumper, Wilson, Gitlette, Chase aud Wade. Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York and Ohio gave no votes for it. Pennsylvanis gaves no votes against it, both of her Senstors, Brodhead and Cooper, being present and voting Aye! Degenerate Pennsylvania. No State in the Union, except it be perhaps lows, sends such unmitigated doughfaces to the Senate as the State founded by Wiffiem Penn. Cooper is a Whig and Brodhead is a Democrat, yet it is difficult to say which is the most abject and contemptible. Cooper has the most talent; Brodhead the most vanity. Brodheal is industrious, and works faithfully for those he undertakes to serve; Cooper takes no part or interest in the proceedings of the Senate and is seldom there, although his eight dollars a day never fails. He earned it yesterday. Well, ten votes to-day in the Senate of the United States against nationalizing Slavery. Make a note of it, and see how many there will be next year

MORAL ATMOSPHERE OF WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855. Pregnant as has been the past year in great events, not one-not the siege of Savastopul abroad, nor the prostration of business at home is of a tithe the importance of the great work of demoralization that has been going on in our National Legislature. I allude particularly to the House of Representatives, for the Senate has long been considered past praying for. The Allies will scon again fill up their armies, and our business-meu will regain their former prosperity; but, in the language of an American Statesman, now in private life, " if the time shall ever come when cor-"ruption shall invade the walls of our proud " Capitol, and venal crime shall stalk unblushing "through its precincts and profligate extrava-"through its precincts and prefligate extraragance and perficious peculation abound at the
other end of the Avenue, then, if the remembrance of the frugality, the purity, the simplicity of Washington's Administration cannot save
us, we shall have foundered upon those rocks on
which all other republics have broken to pieces."
Since the passage of the Nebraska bill, the
work of demoralization has been going rapidly on
in Congress, and not the least alarming feature of
the case is that the influence of that canvass has
not been confined to those who voted in its favor.

the case is that the influence of that canvass has not been confined to those who voted in its favor, nor to measures iniquitious in themselves.

"Vierban monster," KE

But to show what progress has been mide, I will give one or two recent illustrations. The greater part of Monday and We inesday of the present week was spent by the House in the consideration of a claim under the specious heading of "A Joint Resolution to carry into effect the "stipulations of the ninth article of the Treaty "of 1819 with Spain"—a claim involving about as much justice or propriety as there would be in voting indemnity to Great Britain for spoliations committed on her army during our war of the committed on her army during our war of the Revolution. The stipulations referred to were to indemnity certain Individuals for property destroyed by Gen Jackson's invasion of Florida, when she was a Spanish colony, and, according to the decisions made over and over again by the attestives who were contemporaries with the to the decisions made over and over again by the suthorities who were cotemporaries with the treaty itself, would include claims amounting to only some \$30,000; but in consequence of some unguarded subsequent legislation, the amount was swelled to over \$1,000,000. Claims for hundreds of thousands of dollars were allowed and paid at the Treasury, not for property actually destroyed, but for crops of cotton at fifty cents per pound, which the claimants alleged they were prevented from raising, and for other property which might have been destroyed had the claimants might have been destroyed had the claimants been so fortunate as to have possessed it. Yet these same claimants now come forward with the modest proposition that Congress shall pay them interest on the whole sum, at 5 per cent, for 21 years, amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,30,000. There are rumors, of course untrue, that promises were made of dividends of no inconsiderable portion of that \$1,300,000 to secure the passage of the resolution, but certain it is that most unaccountable conversions were made. One of the most active members in "putting it "through" was a Nebraska Democrat, who, during a service of many years in the House, has been notorious for opposing every proposition to take money out of the Treasury, whether to pay an old soldier a pension of \$6 a month, or for any pur-pose whatever; who has even boasted that he pose whatever; who has even coasted the matter was so adroitly and quietly managed that all the conversions were made that could be made all the conversions were made that could be made beforehand without alarming the others, and on Monday last the House suspended the rules by a vote of three to one, and took up the resolution, which they would have passed at once, under the previous question, if the dinner hour had not ar-rived a little too soon. When the matter came up again on Wednesday, members who were not to be bought, had had an opportunity to look into it, and so outrageous a case was shown that it was laid upon the table by a small majority.

upon the table by a small majority.

But the most flagrant instance of manifest bribery and corruption is in reference to the measure now pending before the House-I mean the Collins Steamer Appropriation; and it is the most humil-Steamer Appropriation; and it is the most humiliating because the measure itself is one of great astional importance. No one who witnessed the drunken orgies on beard the Baltie, when that ship was brought here in 1852, who watched the developments afterward in Congress in securing an additional allowance of \$189,000 a year to the Collins line, who has marked the arrival within the last week of scores of Collins paid agents, and more than all, who has watched the progress of events in the House for the last two days, can come to more than one conclusion as to the kind of arguments upon which Mr. Collins relies for his success here. The principal manager in the his success here. The principal manager in thusiness is Mr. Edson B. Olds. of Ohio, a memb business is Mr. Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, a member of some years standing, but whose reputation has been made principally during the present Congress—first, as the only man who could be found unscruptions enough, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to pilot the Nebraska bill through in utter disregard of the rules of the House; second, as the mover of a proposition to terminate the contract of the Government with Collins & Co., followed by a speech of the most denunciatory character toward the aforesaid Company; and third, as the mover of the proposition, now and third, as the mover of the proposition, pending before the House, to make the \$780,000 a year now paid to Collins & Co. perpetual, followed by a speech highly landstory of the same aforesaid Company.

RELATION OF SLAVERY TO OUR DEMO-

ernacie, on the above subject. The evening was exceedingly cold; nevertheless every portion of the pearance was greeted with a burst of enthusiastic ap-plause. When it had subsided, OLIVER JOHNSON said:

" was a Nebraska Democrat, who, dur-

THEODORE PARKER'S LECTURE.

CRATIC INSTITUTIONS. The Fourteenth Lecture of the New-York Auti-Slavery Society's Second Annual Course was delivered by THEODORE PARKER last evening, in the Tab-

building that afforded room for sitting or standing # as crowded to its utmost capselty. Mr. Parker's applante. When it had subsided, OLIVER JOHNSON said:
Ladies and Gentlemes.—The gettleman invited
to address as the evening has been charged with entertaining and promulgating some persional heresis;
but I believe he has never been charged, even by his
worst enemy, with torturing either the Old or New
Testament into an apology or defense of American
Slavery. His religious creed may be as deficient and Testament into an apology or defense of American Siavery. His religious creed may be as dedicated and servoncous by the pupilar standard, as that of the good Samaritan; but I ask you when he was ever found on the side of the slaveholder? when has the American stave, plundered, contaged, foreaken, lifted up his cry to him in vain! I have great pleasure in in too using to you one who has been thought worthy of an indictment in a Usited States Court for his fidelity to Freedom, and to freedom of speech in the old cradic of Liberty. [Loud applause]

Theodors: Parker arose, and was greeted with lead and tremendous obsers. He said:

and and tremendous cheers. He said: Length and Gentlemen: Mr. Johnson has introduced my name as one of those who are indicted for freedom of speech in Fanenil Hall, and when he spoke of me as being charged with being a culprit, you answered with applause. Don't you know that it is a great crure and a misdemeanor to do so ! [Cheers ] You may think yourselves fortunate that you are in New-York, where Mr. Ingraham has died and has not left his peer. But if you had done this in Boston you might, of ourselves, be in danger of an indicent, for if Mr. George T Curtis, one of our kidnappers, old not report that it was levying war. I am sure that Mr. Berjamin Hallet and Mr. Berjamin Cutis-the two terrible brothers-in-law, would have presented you to the Grand Jury, and got you in-dicted for obstructing an officer. Ladies and gentle-tlemen, I will ask your attention to night to so no thoughts on the relation of Slavery to the Democratic institutions of America. I shall not be so long as the theme den mede, I will try to be as brief as your pa tience may require. African Slavery went to Vir. ginis the same year that Paritanism set foot in News-England. The year 1920 saw negro slaves at James. town in Virginia, and it saw Puritan Pilgrams on the sands of Plymouth in New England. What diverse consequences have followed from these two institutions-African Slavery at Jamestown, Caristian Puritation at Plymouth! Slavery once introduced into this country, it grew with its growth, it spread with its extent, it strengthened with the power of the new nation. At first Slavery was not in contradiction with the correiousness of the people in any part of the land. For in Europe, on the Continent, in Scandinavia, in Germany, in France, in all the center and all the north of Europe, the great mass of the working-people were still slaves. Trey were not always in a condition of absolute Slavery, but they were almost always bondmen throughout the center and north of Europe. In Eagland, Slavery had almost ceased, but it still contin-In the age of Edward VI, Thomas Smith found no "villains in gres," and but few others. Heavy VII, betrowing the idea from Thomas Moore, said that all men had an equal, inherent right to liberty, and therefore he emancipated all the slaves of the Crown. In the reign of his son, there were few absolute slaves in England. In Elizabeth's reign, still fewer, and under James they still re name i small and scenty in number. But Slavery was not sholished, even then. Gentlemen of property and standing followed the army of Oliver Cromwell, and after the victories in Scotland, the crowning mercies, as they called them, their prisoners were sold and sent to bondage in the West Indies. This traffic continurd, more or less, until 1758, when the last cargo of Scotchmen was kidnapped in Aberdeen, and brought and sold in Philadelphia. I say, at the first foundation of the country, Slavery was not a contradiction to the consciousness of the paoa contradiction to the consciousness of the pace pie anywhere. New colonies gradually were established, and Slavery came into them all. Within three geterations of my own fathers, they have owned not only black men, but red men and white men. I am speaking of men who have not been weathly men, not merchants and traders. But farmers and machanics, who worked at farming all the sum mar, every fair day, and when it was too rainy to work out of doors, turned to the shop and worked at the anvil, or with the plane. And as these men owned slaves, black, red and while, it was not in contradiction to the consciousness of the people. But the five New-England States were chieff indebted to a religious origin for their existence, and there, and especially in Massachusetts, there was early an opinion formed adverse to Slavery. Massachusetts it a small State. She has only 7,200 square miles of land. Poor land it is, with a sour climate and miserable sail. But Plymouth Rock is in Massachusetts; Fauend Hall is in Massachusetts; the first battle-fields of the Revolution are there. There is Lexington, there is Concerd; there, also, is Bunker Hill! And the great ideas which have prependerated in America, have mainly had their birth in the little old State of Massachusetts. And their crigin is to be travel to these religious Pligrices, who, in 1620-28 and 20 brought the seeds of Freedom, and planted them in this Western land. For a long time, there was no National consciousness in the country. Nobody called himself seeds of Freedom, and planted them in this Western land. For a long time, there was no National consciousness in the country. Nobody called himself an American. They were men of Massachusetts, New Yorkers, Pennsylvanians, Verginians, Cardinians, &c. But at last, whan the Colonies had grown somethst strenger, and the mother nation at home sought to oppress them, then for the first time the feeling of national consciousness got awakened in the American bosom. They began then to feel that they were Americans, and had a unity of consciousness. Through the Revolution the outward pressure of the mother country forced them Tairisen Colonies into a somewhat compact union. When victory perchal colonies got a was a suited away to the force of the mother country was withdrawn, the question came, how we should unite onselve into a great State. Now, there cannot be any rational unity of action unless there is a national onselves into a great State. Now, there execute only rational unity of action unless there is a national unity of idea. Two cannot wak together unless they be agreed, and they must agree as to two things, first as to the phase they will go to, but as to the read they will go by, the there is no possibility for them to go together at all. In order that there may be not together at all. In order that there may be not there were two very distinct these prevalent. They were not brought so distinctly to the conscious essential to the conscious essential to yours to night. One of these I call the idea of Freedom, the other the idea of Freedom. That reems simple, it is composite—male up of these five parts. This is the first: Every man has natural, essential, isherent rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness among other things. That is the first Every tan has natural, essential, isherent rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness among other things. The natural, essential, inherent rights to life, liberi, the pursuit of happiness among other things, sthe first part. Every man has natural and co-lad rights. Here is the second part. These right neitenable. One man caucot forfeit them are, only for himself—not the father for hild, nor the child for the father, not the sand for the wife, nor the wife for the hild. child, for the child for the farber, not the hished for the wife, nor the wife for the hishes list each man may forfelt them for hims by a positive cime, and in no other way. Foatlet second part. Here is the third: These rights equal—a great man has not much and a small muitte, a rich man a large portion and a somether but in respect to this the rights of man exactly equal. The is the thirt part. Here is fourth: It is the function of government so to gastize the forces of the people that an of these rights, to the greatest possible degree, be sentral very men. That is the fourth Here is the fift. The Government derives all its divine origin from the consent of the persons who are to be go erred by it. These are the five parts which may up the composite idea of Freedom. Yot see once that this will demand a descenate form of government—that is, a government over all the people to but by all the people and for the sake of all the splet there must be a restraint over so me people there must be a restraint over so me people the treatment—that is, a government over all the part of the restraint must be for the good of the statumed, not less than for the welfare of the part estraints—it must be like the restraint which takes restraint over the zon, the guardian over attained, not less than for the weather of the restraint which t father exercises over the con, the guardian over word—not for the restrainers weifare, but for t joint weifare of the restrainer and the restraine so much for the idea of Freedom. Tais is the idea of the restraine that the contract of the restrainer and the restrainer and the restrainer. So much for the idea of Freedom. Tals is the idea of Slavery. It is also composite. I make three parts here for brevity's take. First, there are no natural, essential, inherent, equal and inclinable rights in mass at all. That is the first part—it is a regation of human right. Next, there is a great diversity of power among men—some being strong-

the sole limit is the limit of his power; the only law that he recognizes is his caprice—the only limit the limit of his physical power. These three united power. These three united together, make up the idea of Slavery. As the idea of Freedom tends to a demonstrate a government over all, by all for the cake of all, so Slavery, the idea of Slavery tends to the eath inhument of a responsion, which is government over all, but by a part for the cake of a part, and against the welfare of another part. These are the two ideas and you see the two ideas are perfectly irreconcilable. They are exactly opposite, and a nation that has these two in its occasiousness has a contradiction there, and the two cannot walk together. They can never be agreed, either as to the place they will go to, or the roat which they will travel, because one goes to Freedom, to Democracy, and the other goes to Despotism; and the roads which they will that set, because one goes to Freedom, to Democracy, and the other goes to Despotism; and the roads which they will take are as diverse as the criciple they start from, and the place they are lourleying toward. [Cheera | Now, there is not anywhere in the United States a complete Democracy—the idea is too great and too beautiful to be natice for the lat once. There is not anywhere a perfect carrying out of the idea of Slavery. It is so alroclous that our fallen humanity cannot bring it to pass in its absolute perfection. [Cheeriat.] However, the Northern States of this Union may be regarded as a pretty good approximation toward the idea of Freedom towards a Democracy. New-England and New York are more emicently advanced that during the disposition is not neversal; it is extined to one especial class—the class of poor locative long toward. [Prices of Now, there is not say where this trited States, a complision price of the local of Stavery. It is not a fact all at once. There is not anywhere a professor and the professor of Stavery and and Trinitalian churches. It conquered when t millions of dollars were voted for a piece of worthle land—the Meeills Valley—to gratify the South, the plea that it was wanted for the great Railroad the plea that it was wanted for the great Railroad to the Pacific, and its crosming triumph was the ropeal of the Missouri Compromise. For the last forty six years, Freedom has not pravalled in a single instance, while Slavery has been eleven times victorious. At first, indeed, there was a struggle for the mastery, and it was not certain which would prevail. It was a drawn game until 1si2; but then Slavery railled all its forces, and conquered. From that to 1855, Slavery has had the mastery in our National Councils. Now let us look to the results. First, in the acquisition of territory. At that has been acquired has been slave territory. We bought Florida, annexed Peass and Kansas. Slavery has been legislated into U ah, into New-Mexico. California is a slave state—not by its Constitution, but by a principle as activa; every year the Legislature votes that Slavery shall exist there "one year more." It exists by sufferance but exists in its worst form. During all that time we have there "one year more." It exists by sufferance, but exists in its worst form. During all that time we have there one year more. Paring all that time we have not acquired any free territory—but, on the contrary have been very ready to part with some of that we had from President Polk, who reduced the boundar of Oregon Territory from 542 to 56 407, to Welnber who, in the Ashburton Treaty, gave up five who, in the Ashburton Treaty, gave up five whousand miles of territory on our North-east boundary. And, in this connection, let me remark that of all the vest territory for which our father fought, that five thousand miles, conceded to Great Britain, is now the only part completely free, and where man, be his color what it may, is safe from the hands of the kimapper. Applause. So, also, in it been in the election of Presidents. Of the tasky who have sat in the Presidential chair, eight were born in slave States, and but four in the North, and you have been more dispressfully Pre-Sisvery that Mr. Pierce, who now occupies the position. Five South's in Presidents have been reduced, no Norther Presidents has ever fined the office a second time Weyl Because the South as our master. When resident has ever miser the offices second:

Vyl Because the South is our master. Whises a Northern man, it first rings him, to try a sounds: and if he is sufficiently hollow, im in. (Chert.) Has as regards the Juriot hitty-flue Judges have been appointed to the Why I Because the South is our master. When it takes a Northern man, it first rings him, to try how he rounds; and if he is sufficiently hollow, puts him in. (Cheers.) Has as regards the Judiciary Thirty-dwa Judges have been appointed to the Streeme Court.—19 from the South, is from the North. For 33 years we have had none but slaveholding Chief-Justices. The star quality of that office is that he should be sound upon the subject of Streety. The South is also master in the appointment of diolomatic officers. Of alle appointed to represent this country, 117 have been chosen from the South, 9 from the North. But even this gives no fair likes, for those chosen from the North are generally in favor of Slavery. If one of them were known to utter a word against that institution he would be quickly recalled. The office-holders in the Tracurers, laterior, and other Departments are: 36 from the North, 630 from the South Acaia, by the basis of representation, every 71,000 votes in the South send a representative to Cangress, while in the North, it is but one to 23,000. You see how the South rules. It is not by virtue of its population: nor is it according to the relative value of property. The total value of property in the South not counting its property in men does not exceed sixteen hundred millions of dollars, while in the North, it is and thirty while in the North. South not counting its property in men does not exceed sixteen hundred millions of dollars, while in the five millions of dollars. If the property of the five millions of dollars. If the property of the North were represented in Congress, we would the very september of the dred years ago Spain had a better the new of the countries.

baye a delegation that would quickly vote down the South. In there is one particular in which the numbers largely preponderate in favor of the South—in the number of natives who cannot read or write. If the South—were represented in proportion to her ignorance, she would have not 90, but 1950 Representatives. In the south was not 90, but 1950 Representatives. In the south was not 90, but 1950 Representatives. In the south was not 90, but 1950 Representatives. In the south was not 90, but 1950 Representatives. In the south was for the south of the legislation, and in doing so, I need only loo. The Facility Slave bill. If the greatest snemy of 196, why had looked for it, he could not have chosen anythin, more obmoxions to the free and religious opinions of the North that the Facility Slave bill. And yet it parsed because all the South was for it, and the South is our cluster. Whenever a Southerner claims for a clave that conyonal to the English, during the Revolutionary War. by the claim ever so exorbitant. Concress pays the bill. But when the claim is from the North, it is different. The State of Massachusetts has got a claim against the General Government for expenses in defending the coast. Congress has never paid it to this day; and will never pay it to the end of time. There, too, has been a very just claim of the North, made for the last twenty years, for spoilation. At learth the bill was passed, and only last Saturiay the President vetod it. Why! Because it was only for the property of Southern men, you would have found no President Pierce to voto it. [Cheers ] Savery has corrupted the North. It has corrupted the north. It has corrupted the North it has corrupted the North the leading manufactures of the North, except one class. In Massachusetts were in favor of Slavery; also the leading manufactures of the North una among them is a shownaker, and there is not a simple great shownaker in Massachusetts in favor of Slavery. Applanue | There are bodied, others week; some powerful-minded, others feeble, some born to great estates, and others to no inheritance, save what is covered by their skin; and in that diversity of men the strong shall have the privilege to use the weak for his purposes and against their s; to promote his welfare without regard to their properity. That is the second. Here is the third: There is no higher law whereanto man is responsible, but the sole law of his actions is personal naprice, and the sole limit is the limit of his power; the only law that he recognizes is his caprice—the only limit the limit of his physical power. That is the third power. These three united together, make up the idea of

the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

4. The American Organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of Slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed.

The people of Massachusetts have fixed opinions, in which nost of the members of that Organization fully ceneur, against the support or allowance of Slavery by national legislation.

They enertain the most profound conviction that the harmony and repose of the country, and the highest interests of the master and the slave, domaind that the National Government should be relieved from all connection with responsibility for Slavery, and that this disturbing question should be left to the people of the States where it exists.

While they do not seek to impose these convictions and opinions upon their fellow citizens of other States, or to proscribe them for not fully concurring in these convictions and opinions, they will submit to no dictation or prescription from any body of men, or section of the country.

I as a Senator from Massachusetts, shall clain for the opinions of her people all the freedom of uttersnee, and all the influence upon the action of Congress, and the administration of the Government, which a Senator from Virginia can claim for the opinions of the people of the Ancient Domision.

Years truly,

HENRY WIZSON. For all the wealth that sinems bought and sold Have ever earned."

A hook about the history of Joseph, published by this Society, went South, and a little girl asked what the difference of winterdness was between selling Joseph and selling Datch or Pompey: so the South sent a remembrance to the Sunday School Society, mublated the stereotype plates to that sow, not a single copy of that book can be had. The American Treet Society in New York, in 18th, spect \$800,000, visited 388,600 families, or more than three millions persons, but never said an Auti-Slavery word. They published books in eleven languages, but never a word about Slavery! But when a British book has the word Slavery in it, they can it out, and put he its place. Indignet law "then, all around the land, Uniterian ministers, and Trintarian ministers, and Nothingarian ministers." When the politicians said, "face is "no higher law" then, all around the land, Uniterian ministers, and Trintarian ministers, and Nothingarian ministers. Hughter:—all shouted "Down with "Jeeus of Nazareth, and up with the Fugility Slave "bill!" Die not a man go round the Lyceums, saying rather than see the Union dissolved, he would send into Slavery the child of his bosen, the brother that bore him. Did he not add, "in that cause I my self would go into bondage!" [A few hisses, and loud applause]. Slavery corrupts the judicial class. In America no class of men have been so much bonored as the judges, and the reason is, that in the North especially, they have been eminent wise and inst men; but the United Slates puts different men on its berches. We had one in Massachusetts who charged a jury that if they found a court-action not twen the laws of God and the statutes of men, they must obey both! Recently, a juey was pucked of meterously base men, who had declared their intention of leaning heavily on Booth, whon they should have an opportunity. This is not the end. Ah me! far from it! The question to day is me, shall we ensleve both! Recently, a juey was pucked of meterously hest drill, viz: One silver cup, one set of silver torks, one set silver spoons.
It was expected that some eight or ten companies

of men. [Applicate] Stavery says we shall next have Haytt, and then restore our system all over the North. Tour his 't heat is easily carried out; the Supreme Court of the United States can rule that the band. Dancing was then commenced, and continued time, say five or six yesrs. Laughter I hast the children been these shall be elsaver; and then that they can stay as long as they will—and every man of that Court is ready to day so to decree. Then the desire the restoration of the Slave-trade: that is open proclaimed, and a Rev. D. D. of Boston, thick proclaimed, and a Rev. D. D. of Boston think it would promote the Christianization of Africa. [Laughter and applause.] De, otiam, as a principle, ides in on African Slavery as a measure. I think the country was never in such danger as in this crisis. No European Government was in such peril during the last eighteen months as was the Amarican. The Pope of Rone may have good qualities, but he is the tyrant of Italy. The Sultan and the Czar are tyrants too; but all three have not so stased against humanity in the last ten years as those who have controlled the twenty millions of the United States. The middle age story of the youthe who rived and biasphened till nigh dawn, who heard the months chanting the service for the dead around thus hanguet room, who were tell their wine was poisoned, but dashed to the ground the antidote that could have saved one life—formishes a parallel. A year banquet room, who were to il their wine was poisoned, but dashed to the ground the antidota that carid have saved one life—furnishes a parallel. A year ago I thought it was as bad as this—to-day it is better. I am glad this Course is to be closed by the most eminer: man in one division of the Anti-Savery force. One day America will dig for marble white crough for Garrion's tomb, and shall not find it; she will mine for gold bright enough to write his name, and shall not find it. Its work has sometimes been healty done; but what great work has not betting been! Barnabas and Paul disagreed. Another party has risen up. I can as Know Nothing, at least in a political tense. [Loud leaguest. Surely the Catholics have the same right to their religion that I have to mine and the Protectants to theirs [Loud applaute] No one is further from the Catholics principles than I; but as I ask freedom for myself, I will give it to them said to the Marmans. [Applause.] Who are the native Americans! The American Iadians' and all the rest are foreigners. If the familiar recently come here have not the Anglo Savon blood, they hear the likeness of the same eternal Father. [Applause] But the Know. Nothings have done four good things: They have cheeked the Catholic Bahopa and Arch Bisheps who were tools of the Jesuits abroad, and they cannot use the Catholic population

empire than this country has now. Rome had a wider spread than the United States, and all history shows that a liberal Government on a large scale cannot continue long, and tyrants count on this. But I lock deeper, and see how the Augli Saxon race has gone on treading difficulties under foot, and I believe Free dom in America is to triumph over Slavery. I can be done those By abolition in the District of Columbia, and all the Territories: by the prohibition of the American slave-tride; by a declaration that no slave holder shall held office under the Federal Government—an, important measure, as room as which is done there will be a great quanting of hearts, by abolibing the Sayreme Court of the United States and getting emother in its place—a measure still more important; for that Court is the great belowark of Slavery; change it friends of Freedom, and statutes will be differently rand. All these things Congress could do. We can also declare that Slavery is no part of a Republican Government; and then that in ten or fifteen yearn it shall coase in overy State; and all this Congress will be over the say in the most magnificant nation the word ever a say. We can then get Cuba, and other West India Islands by honest purchase; and other Mexico and South America must one day before to this nation, I do not love war but I believe in the preponderence of a free over a base and slavieh people, of a race which protects men over one which debases and ensiaves them. [Tremeudous applayed.]

HENRY WILSON ON SLAVERY.

From The American Organ

Washington, Satarday, Peb. 17, 1856.

Dean Size Referriday you to my aditories for the last forwards, I have to ask you how for I have cornerly represented your view is my comments uron, your better 57 fifth Junnary, and the articles in the fourton Res, which I have copied? I no there words, so you or not recognize the decrime of State rights, so is to to parmit the several Stains to regulate the question of Stavery is their own mode, within their State Illiants? Do you or not extension the opinion that Congress has power to interfer with Staver, in the States. Do you or not reasoning their Whiter last Staver, in the States. Do you or not reasoning their regard the hinding obligations of the Constitution? Does the American Organization of the location of Stavery as ong those for the regulation of which that organization we share the at your earliest convenience, will office your

SENATE CHAMBER, Monday, Feb. 19, 1855.

Draw Sin. My answer to your inquiries will be brief and explicit.

1. I fully recognize the doctrine of State rights in its application to Slavery as well as to any other

natter e public concern.

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1278, in the main as I think, correctly set forth that doc-

The whole subject of Slavery within State limits, should be left absolutely to State legislation.

The whole subject of Slavery, within State limits, should be left absolutely to State legislation.

2. My response to your second question is included in my answer to your first. I do not entertain she option that Congress has any power to interfere with Slavery as it exists under State laws.

3. Every man who believes in a God must necessarily believe that there is a law paramonant to all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law accomfert with v. But I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, which requires me, as a Senator from Mascachusetts, to do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an each to support the Constitution of the United States.

BALL OF THE HANNIBAL GUARD.

The officers and members of the Hannibal Guard Company A, last evening gave their eighth Annual Military General Assembly Fancy Dress and Civio, Ball, at the Hall, No. 185 Spring-at.; on which occaall n were displayed some of the greatest military ex-ploits ever witnessed by the colored militia of this or any other cometry; and in order to render the occasien still more interesting, the following prizes were effect to the company or companies performing the

would be present and engage in competition for the prizes, but for some reason only one appeared-the Independent Guard of New Jersey, under Captain Rowe. About 11 o clock, a numerous company of la-dies and gentlemen in fancy, military and civic drass had assembled in the hall, when the ball was opened with the performance of a grand march by Dennoitt's band. Dancing was then commenced, and continued without cossation until about two o'clock this morn-

No other company appearing to compete for the prizes, the first prize was awarded to the Indepencent Guard. Capt. Hawkins made the presentation in an appropriate speech, to which Capt. Rome res The costumes were of almost every variety-we

numerate a few Mrs Capt. J .-- , appeared as the Coddess of Liberty. Rebroom P — was attired in a light pink silk;
Miss Ju in T — , a pretty branette, appayred in a
plaid silk. She was decidedly the belle of the rown.
Among the company was Miss R S — , white muslin skirt, bodies velvet, trimmed with gold; Miss

Susan J --- white satin skirt, black velvet waist; Susanna F-, in white ratin; Misses P-, in The ball was kept up till near broad daylight, and passed satisfactorily to all concorned.

FRENCH MASQUERADE BALL AT TAM Lost night was the last of the Carnival, Frivolity

end feathers flashed through Tamman, Hall. The was left; she was dancing with a railed cavalier.
Old Tammany was Paris. The Society of Gayety
and Pleasure were holding high festival. Protty
pump French girls were whirling in the arms
of the happy sons of la tella France, until you forget that they were two-it was the marriage of motion. Sometimes the marriage was, not quite appropriate-when a gray haired lady of 60 waltzed Applease. But the Know-Nothings have done four good things: They have checked the Carbolic Beshops and Arch Bishops who were tools of the Jesuiz abroad, and they cannot use the Catholic population for the future as they did is the past. Seconly, they have shown American politicists that they not better to, for the future, set on the shump with "fast and to deather," and call out for that rich brogue. Therefore, and call out for that rich brogue. Therefore, who had their conference at Osland, that Spain might be induced to sell Cubs, but the Know-Nothings brought out the conscience of the North, till the Anti-Savery feeling in many States was cleuched into one first, and smote the face of Mr. Pierce. Fourthly, and best of all, they are knocking into pieces the old Whig and Democratic party. I amplied they try to cast out devile, but I am sorry they my to do it with the finger of Belgabab. [Linguter sed appliance]. We are now at the diverging point between Slavery and Freedom. There are throw ways of settling. One is a dissolution of the Union. I can think this ration will hold together one hundred years. Anglo-Saron love of personal liberty at treference of Gelevalim, to centralization, forbid. with a boy of c. Among the five hundred present, there were a hundred fancy-drosses, of most nations and many ages. You mat mask with long white sleeves, and a het of an eadless spire. Something strikes your face—you are covered with flour. But a imports, it is the Carnival, and to-morrow will be Lent. There is a crowd—a gentleman steps on your fact. His Ah! purdon! shows you that you are no leager in New York. You feel the soft leads of a sails allower, and you thank your the soft touch of a satin slipper, and you thank your Dance, dance with Pasters. No apologies now! risian vigor and energy; but you sit down to a magmilicent supper, and the delusion is over. Such a supper could only have been got up by Howard &

It is said that the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near Lordon, is likely to prove a failure in a financial point of view. Megnificent as are its attractions, the umber of visitors is limited. Though not yet finished, it has cost some seven millions of dollars.

I cont think this fation will also appeared to deep years. Angle-Saion love of personal liberty and preference of federalism to centralization, forbid. Before meny years, I think there will be a great Angle-Saion Republic on the Pacific, in Central America, and the present, which may be divided; but, before that, the North would say: "We have "walked together a long time, and all the time you LUCY STONE is speaking for Woman's Rights in Michigan.